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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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JAPAN'S REDUCED RICE CROP RAISES IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

The 1953 rice crop in Japan is now estimated at 8,239,000 metric tons in terms of brown rice and represents about a 17-percent drop from that of 1952. A reduction in domestic supplies of the size indicated has resulted in a number of adjustments in both domestic and import programs by the Japanese Government in order to provide for a requirement for consumer rationing of about 4,883,000 tons (brown rice equivalent) for the year.

The Japanese Government, in order to maximize collections from the 1953 rice crop and to reduce "black market" activities, raised the base price paid to farmers to 8,200 yen per koku of brown rice. The new base price is roughly equivalent to 6.9 cents a pound. Additional bonuses for early delivery and over-quota delivery in many cases will bring the average price received by farmers to approximately 8.5 cents per pound. In addition to facilitating Government collections, the increase in prices to farmers is intended to equalize the effect of the shortened rice crop on the agricultural economy.

Some of the increases in farm prices have been passed along in part to the consumer by raising the consumer price on January 1, 1954, by about 12½ percent. The new price of 76.5 yen per kilogram of polished rice is equivalent to about 9.3 cents a pound. The foregoing prices are for domestic grown and imported short-grain rice, including that coming from the United States. Consumer prices of imports other than short-grain varieties are equivalent to about 8.2 cents per pound.

The collections of the 1953 crop have been coming in much better than was anticipated last October. It seems likely now that 3 million tons may be collected out of the target of 3.15 million tons. Whether or not the amount collected, plus imports, will be sufficient to maintain the official daily ration of 196 grams (7 ounces) per capita remains to be seen. The average consumption of rice, including purchases from the black market and amounts consumed by producers, is about 300 grams (10.7 ounces) daily as compared with 380 grams (13.6 ounces) prewar. This decline of some 20 percent in rice consumption has been offset by increases in the use of wheat and barley. For the coming months of 1954, the monthly requirement from Government stocks for the ration will average 430,000 tons in terms of brown rice.

JAPAN: Average per capita consumption of rice in cities and rural villages, by month, 1952, and January-September 1953

Month	1952		1953	
	Urban	Rural villages	Urban	Rural villages
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
January	12.9	35.0	14.1	31.1
February	14.1	28.9	16.5	31.4
March	15.4	30.3	17.2	30.0
April	15.2	28.1	16.3	28.9
May	15.8	29.4	17.7	29.2
June	15.5	30.8	17.2	30.5
July	15.6	28.3	17.2	28.1
August	15.8	27.1	16.7	-
September	15.5	27.4	16.6	-
October	16.0	29.8	-	-
November	17.1	30.0	-	-
December	24.9	36.4	-	-

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan.

The shortage of rice from the 1953 crop is being met by increasing imports of rice, wheat and barley, by limiting the industrial use of rice, by drawing on stocks, and by using a new product in the form of an extender of rice supplies known as synthetic rice. This product, composed of potato starch, wheat flour, and rice flour is intended to be mixed by the consumer with natural rice in proportions between 10 and 15 percent. The apparent intent of the Japanese Government is to use synthetic rice to cut down on "black market" rice, and at same time to provide a more acceptable addition to the diet than is provided by the high proportions of wheat and barley now in use. The present price of artificial rice is about 12 cents a pound as compared with about 20 cents for "black market" rice.

During 1953 Japan imported more rice than in any year since World War II. Imports totaled 1,057,000 metric tons, coming from 18 different areas, of which Thailand supplied 418,000; Burma 189,000, and the United States 160,000 metric tons. The low figure for the United States was occasioned by the fact that under the system of export controls in operation in the United States until late October, larger portions of rice exports had to be diverted to Korea. Without such export controls, the imports from the United States would have been 300,000 tons, or more.

The landed costs of rice imported into Japan during 1953 followed general trends in world market prices. For the period October through December the average prices per metric ton reported C. and F. Japan were: United States, $199-204; Burma, private trade, $190; Thailand, Government contracts $170, and private trade $192; Italy $203; Indochina $194, and Ceylon $179. The only price paid that was materially higher than that from the United States was in the case of imports from Taiwan, but as the basis for these transactions is one of a barter arrangement, the higher prices have no significance.

The Japanese Government announced some time ago that it planned to import 1,600,000 metric tons of rice during the rice year (November 1953-October 1954). This compares with 1,001,000 tons imported for the previous period. The Japanese budget year runs from April to March, so that of the target figure of 1,600,000 tons, about 1,450,000 tons will be purchased before March 31 of this year. Of this amount over 300,000 tons have contracted for in the United States before January 1, and it is likely that further imports may be made as the new-budget year funds become available. To the extent that short-grain varieties are available, there is no question but what further substantial imports will occur from the United States. The question is not so much one of price, but of preference. Japan is not currently able to obtain more than about one-fourth of her import needs in the desired varieties. For the medium-grain, and particularly long-grain varieties, the price differential comes into play and for the balance of the present Japanese rice year, imports of these varieties may be expected to be maximized in Burma and Thailand. However, it must be noted that the range of competitive prices still is not so great as to preclude further sales from the United States.

JAPAN: Imports of milled rice, by quarter and source 1953, and total 1952 (in 1,000 metric tons)

Source	Total 1952	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total 1953
United States	273	54	59	5	42	160
Thailand	311	34	171	112	101	418
Burma	144	42	84	50	13	189
Taiwan	51	13	0	0	40	53
Italy	109	0	19	8	0	27
Ceylon	12	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	47	0	29	11	0	40
Mexico	2	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	5	19	2	0	0	21
Nicaragua	1	0	1	1	0	2
Uruguay	7	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	2	1	0	0	9	10
Costa Rica	0	0	2	0	0	2
Colombia	0	0	2	0	0	2
Pakistan	7	36	10	0	0	46
Argentina	0	0	2	1	0	3
Brazil	0	3	0	0	0	3
Turkey	0	0	0	0	5	5
Indochina	0	0	0	20	29	49
Ecuador	26	0	0	0	17	17
Peru	0	0	0	0	10	10
Total	997	202	381	208	266	1,057

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan.

The Japanese Government will have to consider setting imports for the 1954-55 rice year (November 1954-October 1955) at a higher level than the 1 million-ton import which would be necessary with a normal domestic crop. This is due in part to the fact that stocks as of next October may be 200,000 tons lower than for the same date in 1953. Short-grain rice will continue to be in as good demand as in 1953-54. The differential in the price of rationed domestic rice and imported rice of over 1 cent a pound is a good measure of the preference for short-grain rice.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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FR 2-54

March 15, 1954

WORLD RICE CROP LARGEST ON RECORD

World 1/ production of rough rice in 1953-54 (August-July) is estimated at 264 billion pounds compared with the record-breaking crop of 255 billion pounds in the preceding year, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for Communist China (formerly China and Manchuria), North Korea, and U.S.S.R. are excluded from the world summaries of rice acreage and production until more definite data can be obtained.

Continued efforts of Governments to increase rice acreages resulted in the addition of 7 million acres, or 4 percent, and exceptionally favorable weather in wide areas is resulting in per-acre yields generally equal to, or above, the good crops of 1952-53.

Rice production in all continents exceeds that of a year earlier. The postwar trend of increasing rice acreages occurs this season in all continents except Europe, where unfavorable weather at planting time held the acreage at last year's high levels.

The rice harvest of Asia, excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union, this year represents 89 percent of the total world output. The largest gain in production is in that region, both in volume and percentagewise. Production is larger in all countries except Japan, and possibly Indonesia, where the crop is yet to be harvested.

Extensive acreage increases occurred in India and Pakistan. While some of the increase in India's crop was due to more fertilizer being applied to rice as well as to the adoption of better cultural practices, the primary factor responsible for greater production has been the exceptionally good weather throughout the growing season. This is the second year that such conditions have existed, and the production must be considered abnormal because of this. Rice acreage increased also in Indochina, Indonesia, Malaya, Philippines, the Republic of Korea (south Korea), Taiwan and Thailand.

1/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union.

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RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1945-46/49-50, annual 1951-52 to 1953-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
Costa Rica	35	41	57	66	-	1,066	1,078	1,321	1,348	-	37.3	44.2	75.3	89.0	-
El Salvador	26	41	40	38	38	1,392	1,402	1,433	1,571	1,561	36.2	57.5	57.3	59.7	59.3
Mexico	96	190	257	204	193	1,904	1,731	1,278	1,632	1,713	182.8	328.9	328.5	332.9	330.7
Nicaragua	25	28	31	50	78	1,080	1,286	1,384	1,716	1,121	27.0	36.0	42.9	85.8	87.4
Panama	48	124	164	169	170	1,042	1,169	1,121	1,211	1,265	50.0	145.0	183.9	204.7	215.0
United States	1,004	1,690	1,967	1,965	2,135	2,234	2,099	2,328	2,448	2,460	2,243.4	3,547.9	4,579.7	4,810.7	5,252.9
Cuba	45	114	145	156	209	958	1,075	1,772	1,776	1,770	43.1	122.6	257.0	277.0	370.0
Dominican Republic	80	100	113	133	-	1,065	1,207	1,265	1,203	-	85.2	120.7	143.0	160.0	-
Total	1,456	2,473	2,909	2,930	3,175	-	-	-	-	-	2,807.6	4,580.6	5,855.1	6,233.7	6,787.9
EUROPE															
France	1	7	40	49	44	1,400	2,586	3,582	4,045	3,409	1.4	18.1	143.3	198.2	150.0
Greece	5	9	48	53	43	1,840	2,167	2,573	3,119	3,358	9.2	19.5	123.5	165.3	144.4
Italy	362	305	420	445	450	4,677	4,357	4,405	4,719	4,778	1,692.9	1,328.9	1,850.0	2,100.0	2,150.0
Portugal	47	53	77	85	81	3,253	3,013	4,045	3,647	3,519	152.9	159.7	311.5	310.0	285.0
Spain	110	129	151	159	157	4,336	4,358	4,305	4,560	5,478	477.0	562.2	650.0	725.0	860.0
Total countries shown	533	510	743	799	783	-	-	-	-	-	2,343.8	2,098.3	3,094.7	3,515.0	3,607.0
Other Europe	20	49	88	124	140	-	-	-	-	-	48.8	103.2	195.0	240.0	300.0
Total Europe	553	559	831	923	923	-	-	-	-	-	2,392.6	2,201.5	3,289.7	3,755.0	3,907.0
ASIA															
Iran	534	544	476	544	618	1,566	1,598	1,653	1,708	1,780	836.0	869.3	787.0	929.0	1,100.0
Iraq	392	643	520	525	530	1,283	993	1,096	1,143	1,189	503.0	638.4	570.0	600.0	630.0
Turkey	78	56	74	121	119	2,642	2,452	2,908	2,598	2,921	206.1	137.3	215.2	314.4	347.6
Burma	3/ 12,671	8,500	9,700	10,330	10,380	3/ 1,238	1,235	1,309	1,366	1,403	3/ 15,683.3	10,500.0	12,700.0	14,110.0	14,560.0
India	3/ 62,600	71,500	73,665	75,100	76,500	3/ 1,194	1,063	1,018	1,132	1,176	3/ 74,750.0	76,000.0	75,000.0	85,000.0	90,000.0
Indochina 4/	14,306	12,060	12,600	13,000	14,000	1,006	987	1,016	1,008	964	14,396.0	11,900.0	12,800.0	13,100.0	13,500.0
Indonesia	15,300	15,070	15,629	16,234	16,480	1,381	1,281	1,393	1,420	1,396	21,130.0	19,300.0	21,775.0	23,060.0	23,000.0
Japan	5/ 7,862	7,100	7,423	7,422	7,367	3,408	3,484	3,338	3,663	3,066	26,793.1	24,734.5	24,774.3	27,188.5	22,590.2
Malaya	5/ 745	831	799	825	865	1,632	1,362	1,518	1,901	1,896	1,216.0	1,132.1	1,212.7	1,568.2	1,640.0
Pakistan	6/ 18,706	21,601	22,481	23,016	24,300	6/ 1,301	1,245	1,159	1,190	1,235	6/ 24,339.8	26,891.9	26,046.4	27,398.4	30,000.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Philippine Republic	4,852	4,909	6,388	6,561	6,622	973	992	977	1,056	1,078	4,719.5	4,872.0	6,238.7	6,931.2	7,139.2
Republic of Korea	7/ 3,838	2,676	2,262	2,280	2,750	7/ 2,293	2,211	2,493	2,807	2,473	7/ 8,802.0	5,916.4	5,640.0	6,400.0	6,800.0
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,607	1,638	1,955	1,947	2,000	2,393	1,829	2,270	2,343	2,375	3,845.1	2,996.7	4,438.4	4,561.4	4,750.0
Thailand	7,088	10,214	14,174	12,677	14,200	1,353	1,173	1,139	1,148	1,197	9,588.5	11,978.4	16,149.6	14,555.0	17,000.0
Total 8/	152,311	159,259	170,083	172,496	178,692	-	-	-	-	-	208,030.8	199,313.8	209,889.9	227,345.2	234,757.3
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	102	138	151	155	2,692	2,674	3,051	2,837	2,774	140.0	272.7	421.1	428.4	430.0
Brazil	2,323	4,290	4,628	5,000	5,100	1,287	1,423	1,396	1,280	1,373	2,989.1	6,105.7	6,461.9	6,400.0	7,000.0
British Guiana	70	97	117	133	-	2,289	2,343	2,308	2,068	-	160.2	227.3	270.0	275.0	-
Chile	13	79	62	78	72	3,515	2,578	2,845	2,618	2,500	45.7	203.7	176.4	204.2	180.0
Colombia	150	300	391	407	440	943	1,566	1,795	1,900	1,923	141.4	469.8	701.7	773.3	846.2
Ecuador	95	203	147	200	-	1,716	1,768	1,739	1,690	-	163.0	359.0	255.7	338.0	-
Paraguay	5	14	25	35	-	1,760	2,043	1,852	1,857	-	8.8	28.6	46.3	65.0	-
Peru	107	120	146	149	157	1,950	3,022	3,640	3,773	3,862	208.6	362.6	531.5	562.2	606.3
Surinam	37	41	47	49	-	2,081	2,490	2,706	2,435	-	77.0	102.1	127.2	119.3	-
Uruguay	13	29	32	33	-	2,992	2,855	3,250	3,500	-	38.9	82.8	104.0	115.5	-
Total	2,892	5,350	5,858	6,362	6,516	-	-	-	-	-	4,001.0	8,303.1	9,259.5	9,432.1	10,178.8
AFRICA															
Egypt	463	732	507	388	439	3,233	3,347	2,696	2,937	3,274	1,496.8	2,450.3	1,366.7	1,139.6	1,437.5
French Morocco	-	1	5	10	12	-	700	3,400	3,150	2,083	-	0.7	17.0	31.5	25.0
French West Africa	1,562	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	942.1	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,207	1,431	1,668	1,700	-	1,157	1,176	1,350	1,294	-	1,396.8	1,682.5	2,252.2	2,200.0	-
Sierra Leone	346	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Total	4,396	7,188	7,541	7,565	7,732	-	-	-	-	-	4,959.1	7,742.8	7,720.1	7,541.4	7,967.8
OCEANIA															
Australia	23	31	32	34	40	4,143	4,042	4,000	4,900	4,750	95.3	125.3	128.0	166.6	190.0
Fiji	10	29	-	-	-	1,940	1,938	-	-	-	19.4	56.2	-	-	-
Total	40	95	103	105	113	-	-	-	-	-	121.7	217.2	232.0	271.6	298.0
World total 8/	161,648	174,924	187,325	190,381	197,151	-	-	-	-	-	222,312.8	222,359.0	236,246.3	254,579.0	263,896.8

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Statistics of Burma and India in the prewar period are not comparable with those of postwar years. 4/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 5/ Planted acreage. 6/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 7/ North and South Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 8/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and U.S.S.R. Prewar totals are not strictly comparable with those of postwar years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Total production in the 3 major exporting countries, Burma, Thailand, and Indochina, is estimated at 45.1 billion pounds, or 3.3 billion pounds larger than in 1952-53. The main rice crop of Indonesia has just been planted. Unless the unusually favorable rice weather of last year is repeated, however, the crop of that country probably will not attain the high yields of 1953.

Malaya is expected to harvest a record crop. The largest acreage on record was planted in that country, and early in the season prospects appeared favorable for a comparable increase in production. Drought in some areas, however, reduced the yields per acre, and the crop will not be up to original expectations. The Philippines had a good season for rice, and South Korea produced an unusually large harvest.

Estimates of the rice crops of the Northern Hemisphere, notably Europe and North America, are about as indicated in the first survey of world rice production in 1953-54 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 16, 1953). Acreage and production of the United States and Egypt now are reported to be slightly larger than in the November survey.

Brazil's rice crop, now beginning to be harvested, is expected to be approximately 600 million pounds larger than the reduced outturn of a year ago. The crops of Colombia and Peru this year are sufficient to permit sizable amounts of rice to be exported. Colombia harvested a record crop, and Peru is also expected to produce a record crop from an increased acreage. Chilean rice acreage declined 8 percent, and production is down to the level of 2 years ago.

Because of the generally favorable conditions for rice production in all areas, present prospects may not be fully realized. While production in importing countries is larger than last year, increased exports of rice are likely because of the recent adjustments in world rice prices. The effect of increased production may perhaps be more pronounced in reducing imports of cereals other than rice in some areas, while net exports of rice may be rising at the same time.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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FR 3-54 April 5, 1954

BURMA RICE EXPORTS

The fortunes of Burma have always been linked with rice, with about two-third of the total crop land planted to this cereal. The export trade has been predominately in rice, and governmental policy apparently continues to emphasize volume of output as a major item in the economy of Burma. For the period 1935 through 1939, exports of rice averaged well over 3 million long tons annually. During the postwar years, 1948 through 1952, exports averaged about 1.2 million tons. In 1953, however, because of an unrealistic pricing policy, shipments fell to less than a million tons.

Historically, the primary markets for Burmese rice have been India, Ceylon, the British Territories and Indonesia. Japan became an importer in 1950 and, since Burma is now an outlet for goods manufactured in Japan, this rice trade is likely to continue.

Following the war, when world rice supplies were less than the demand of importing countries, the establishment of an international system of rice allocations created a ready market for the rice exports of Burma. Rice prices rose steadily until 1953, and under a monopolistic system of Government-controlled exports, the revenues of Burma mounted rapidly. The Burmese Government purchases rice from the producer at a guaranteed price of a little over a cent a pound for paddy, and sells milled rice on contracts with other governments. The profit in these transactions represents a major portion of the Government's yearly revenues.

At the end of 1951, carry-over stocks were very low, but with increases in rice production in 1952-53 and 1953-54, and with exports remaining at about the same level as in the preceding year, stocks of rice owned by the Government began to increase. Early in 1953, partly because of a carry-over of poor-quality paddy and partly because of a failure to hold or to readjust prices, sales fell off and exports by the end of the year were below 1 million tons.

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BURMA; Rice exports, by country of destination, 1953

Country	Boiled Rice	White Rice	Total
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
United Kingdom	168	9,958	10,126
Indonesia	10,547	137,544	148,091
India	86,509	57,371	143,880
Japan	3	142,377	142,380
Singapore	11,535	78,836	90,371
Canada	0	1	1
Ceylon	159,453	15,930	175,383
Hong Kong	2,033	25,415	27,448
Saudi Arabia	4,092	1,018	5,110
Zanzibar	94	6,684	6,778
Mauritius	9,966	27,070	37,036
Indo-China	7,479	0	7,479
Arabian Peninsula	50	105	155
British West Indies	5,001	4	5,005
Portuguese India	2,897	1,258	4,155
United States	0	6	6
Aden	1,901	4,821	6,722
Pakistan	0	10	10
Iran	11,479	18,518	29,997
Union South Africa	25	3,990	4,015
British Borneo	903	3,540	4,443
British East Africa	100	25	125
Egypt	0	60	60
Bahrein	0	297	297
Australia	2	10	12
French India	0	250	250
Sudan	0	1,967	1,967
Malaya	5	30,931	30,936
Total	314,242	567,996	882,238

Compiled from Embassy reports.

These export figures do not include brown, glutinous, or broken rice. Brown and glutinous types have for several years been exported only in insignificant quantities. "Brokens" are estimated to have been exported in the amount of 91,275 tons during the year.

Rice stocks as of January 1, 1954, have been estimated at between 600,000 and 800,000 long tons. Much of these stocks was in poor condition. In order to allow for losses in storage, a carry-over figure of 600,000 long tons is being estimated at the present time. The accumulation of this large carry-over, combined with the 1953 crop moving to market, caused considerable apprehension in the world rice trade. The exportable surplus of the new crop is estimated at 1.5 million tons and together with the carry-over of 600,000 tons, total rice supplies available for export in 1954 amount to about 2.1 million tons.

The sale of the 900,000 long tons of rice to India for delivery in 1954 has not only gone a long way toward stabilizing the rice trade in Burma, but also toward relieving pressures in other areas of the world. Together with the sale to India, 1954 contracts with Ceylon, Japan and the Ryukyu Islands now total 1.4 million long tons. Other sales, including those to Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, are expected to total from 400,000 to 450,000 tons. The estimated sales of the first 3 months of 1954 have exceeded the total sales of milled rice in 1953 by nearly 1 million tons. The remainder available for export is about 300,000 tons, including carry-out stocks as of December 31, 1954. These ending stocks under present conditions could amount to 200,000 tons without creating any particular difficulty to the Burmese Government.

Depending on the validity of the carry-over stock figure of 600,000 tons at the beginning of the year, it appears that Burma has been successful in contracting for the major portion of 1954 supplies. If the final carry-over into 1954 is larger than the estimated 600,000, then Burma still has only about 200,000 tons to market from April to December.

Most of the 1954 contracts have approximated £ 50 sterling per long ton ($6.25 per 100 pounds) for Ngasein Small Mills Special. In many cases actual shipments under such contracts will be of higher grades, with prices scaled proportionately higher. It should be noted also that while a great deal of publicity has been given to the so-called rapid transition from a "sellers" to a "buyers" market in rice, that this is not entirely borne out by the facts. The prices set in these new Government contracts have shown a decline to the levels of prices for similar sales in as recent a year as 1950 when prices were at a relatively high postwar level. Current prices are firmer in that the new contracts are for a period of more than 1 year rather than for 1 year only, as they were in 1950.

The average price reported in the case of the contract for 900,000 tons with India is £ 48 sterling ($6.00 per 100 pounds), but the agreed price for the amount to be delivered in 1954 is £ 50 sterling. The negotiations relating to the sale and the fixing of the price indicate a cash return to Burma of about £ 35 sterling ($4.38 per 100 pounds) and a credit equivalent to £ 15 sterling per ton ($1.87 per 100 pounds) against Burma's debt of 710 million rupees ($149,000,000) to India. The base price is for Ngasein Small Mill Special. Prices on Ngasein Full Boiled are said to be 11 shillings higher (7 cents per 100 pounds). It is estimated that of the total of 900,000 tons, 550,000 tons will be Small Mills Special, and the remainder Ngasein Full Boiled. Plans are under way to ship 50,000 tons in April, and 100,000 a month thereafter. It is possible that Burma will encounter some difficulty in getting the large volume of present sales loaded and shipped. The Japanese particularly are insistent that the 300,000 tons under their contract be shipped before the beginning of the monsoon season in mid-June.

Rice exports from Burma during January 1954, according to reports issued by the Collector of Customs, were to the following destinations:

BURMA: Rice exports, by country of destination, January 1954

Country	Boiled Rice	White Rice	Total
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
Indonesia	0	26,357	26,357
Japan	0	4,394	4,394
Iran	3,030	593	3,623
Malaya	0	6,245	6,245
Zanzibar	0	8,831	8,831
Total	3,030	46,420	49,450

The State Marketing Board, through which all sales are handled, reported that 65,782 long tons had moved in January. The report from Customs is presumed to be lower because it is based largely on documents relating to the payment of customs fees. Neither of the 2 figures given for the month includes shipments of bran, reported by the Marketing Board to amount to 17,037 long tons. Similarly the Customs figure does not include any "brokens", or small quantities of brown, or glutinous rice.

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FR 4-54 June 7, 1954

WORLD RICE CROP SETS NEW RECORD

World 1/ rice production in 1953-54 (August-July) is estimated at 267 billion pounds of rough rice compared with the previous record of 254 billion pounds in the year before, according to the third estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The harvesting of good crops in large areas raised the estimate of this season's world output.

New record crops have been, or are being, harvested on all the Continents, but the production of Europe and South America is only slightly larger than the previous record outturn of last season. The major gain in acreage and production is in Asia, which accounts for 89 percent of this year's world crop, excluding that of Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union.

Weather in Asia has been unusually favorable for production. Through the rice season, growing conditions in India and Pakistan were the best in many years. These 2 countries, after China, are the world's largest producers of rice. Plentiful rains coming at a time advantageous for planting permitted large increases in acreage, and continued favorable weather resulted in the harvesting of above-average yields per acre.

New record crops are recorded also in Thailand, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan (Formosa), and Ceylon. The heaviest losses from adverse weather occurred in Japan and Malaya, while in Burma and Indochina unfavorable weather caused setbacks in important areas.

The present estimate of production in the surplus rice area - Thailand, Burma, and Indochina - is only moderately above that of a year earlier. Thailand's crop was better than expected at the beginning of the season. Unofficial reports have pointed to a harvest nearly 25 percent larger than the poor crop of the preceding year. Though the acreage in Burma did not reach the planned goal, it was maintained at about the previous year's level; the yields per acre and crop harvested, however, showed only a moderate decrease as compared with the year before. Although the acreage of Indochina increased substantially, lack of rainfall in Cambodia and South Vietnam prevented a corresponding increase in the harvest.

1/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1945-46/49-50, annual 1951-52 to 1953-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
British Honduras	1	3	2	2	2	1,100	1,133	1,600	1,650	1,650	1.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
Costa Rica	35	41	57	71	79	1,066	1,078	1,321	1,268	808	37.3	44.2	75.3	90.0	63.8
El Salvador	26	41	40	38	38	1,392	1,402	1,432	1,571	1,642	36.2	57.5	57.3	59.7	62.4
Guatemala	14	17	21	19	25	836	971	1,190	1,142	1,200	11.7	16.5	25.0	21.7	30.0
Mexico	96	190	257	204	193	1,904	1,731	1,278	1,632	1,713	182.8	328.9	328.5	332.9	330.7
Nicaragua	25	28	31	50	78	1,080	1,286	1,384	1,654	960	27.0	36.0	42.9	82.7	74.9
Panama	48	124	164	169	180	1,042	1,169	1,121	1,205	1,361	50.0	145.0	183.9	203.7	245.0
United States	1,004	1,690	1,967	1,965	2,135	2,234	2,099	2,328	2,448	2,460	2,243.4	3,547.9	4,579.7	4,810.7	5,252.9
Cuba	45	114	145	156	209	958	1,075	1,772	1,776	1,770	43.1	122.6	257.0	277.0	370.0
Dominican Republic	80	100	113	133	135	1,065	1,207	1,265	1,203	1,274	85.2	120.7	143.0	160.0	172.0
Total	1,456	2,478	2,916	2,935	3,212	-	-	-	-	-	2,801.4	4,571.7	5,854.3	6,215.5	6,803.0
EUROPE															
France	1	7	40	49	44	1,400	2,586	3,582	4,045	3,409	1.4	18.1	143.3	198.2	150.0
Greece	5	9	48	53	43	1,840	2,167	2,573	3,119	3,372	9.2	19.5	123.5	165.3	145.0
Italy	362	305	400	430	433	4,677	4,357	4,500	4,767	4,711	1,692.9	1,328.9	1,800.0	2,050.0	2,040.0
Portugal	47	53	77	85	81	3,253	3,013	4,045	3,647	3,520	152.9	159.7	311.5	310.0	285.1
Spain	110	129	151	159	157	4,336	4,358	4,305	4,560	5,478	477.0	562.2	650.0	725.0	860.0
Total countries shown	533	510	723	783	766	-	-	-	-	-	2,343.8	2,098.3	3,044.7	3,465.1	3,499.1
Other Europe	20	49	109	134	155	-	-	-	-	-	48.8	103.2	235.0	260.0	330.0
Total Europe	553	559	832	917	921	-	-	-	-	-	2,392.6	2,201.5	3,279.7	3,725.1	3,829.1
ASIA															
Iran	534	544	476	544	618	1,566	1,598	1,653	1,708	1,780	836.0	869.3	787.0	929.0	1,100.0
Iraq	392	643	520	525	530	1,283	993	1,096	1,143	1,189	503.0	638.4	570.0	600.0	630.0
Syria	2	19	7	7	12	2,500	2,263	1,714	2,614	2,758	5.0	43.0	12.0	18.3	33.1
Turkey	78	56	74	121	119	2,642	2,452	2,908	2,598	2,921	206.1	137.3	215.2	314.4	347.6
Burma	3/ 12,671	8,500	9,700	10,330	10,350	3/ 1,238	1,235	1,309	1,366	1,343	3/ 15,683.3	10,500.0	12,700.0	14,110.0	13,900.0
India	3/ 62,600	71,500	73,665	74,500	77,000	3/ 1,194	1,063	1,018	1,128	1,188	3/ 74,750.0	76,000.0	75,000.0	84,000.0	91,500.0
Indochina 4/	14,306	12,060	12,600	13,000	13,500	1,006	987	1,016	1,008	993	14,396.0	11,900.0	12,800.0	13,100.0	13,400.0
Indonesia	15,300	15,070	15,629	16,234	16,480	1,381	1,281	1,393	1,420	1,396	21,130.0	19,300.0	21,775.0	23,060.0	23,000.0
Japan	5/ 7,862	7,100	7,423	7,422	7,367	3,408	3,484	3,338	3,663	3,066	26,793.1	24,734.5	24,774.3	27,188.5	22,590.2
Republic of Korea	6/ 3,838	2,676	2,262	2,280	2,750	6/ 2,293	2,211	2,493	2,807	2,727	6/ 8,802.0	5,916.4	5,640.0	6,400.0	7,500.0
Malaya	5/ 745	831	799	825	835	1,632	1,362	1,518	1,901	1,737	1,216.0	1,132.1	1,212.7	1,568.2	1,450.0
Pakistan	7/ 18,706	21,601	22,481	23,016	24,535	7/ 1,301	1,245	1,159	1,190	1,255	7/ 24,339.8	26,891.9	26,046.4	27,398.4	30,800.0
Philippine Republic	4,852	4,909	6,388	6,561	6,622	973	992	977	1,056	1,078	4,719.5	4,872.0	6,238.7	6,931.2	7,139.2

ASIA (Continued)															
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,607	1,638	1,955	1,931	2,000	2,393	1,829	2,270	2,339	2,388	3,845.1	2,996.7	4,438.4	4,517.5	4,775.0
Thailand	7,088	10,214	14,174	12,677	14,300	1,353	1,173	1,139	1,148	1,259	9,588.5	11,978.4	16,149.6	14,555.0	18,000.0
Total 8/	152,241	159,210	169,958	171,872	178,936	-	-	-	-	-	208,200.8	199,686.1	210,266.1	226,643.9	238,182.5
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	102	139	151	155	2,692	2,674	2,758	2,837	2,774	140.0	272.7	383.4	428.4	430.0
Brazil	2,323	4,290	4,628	5,100	5,600	1,287	1,423	1,396	1,216	1,214	2,989.1	6,105.7	6,461.9	6,200.0	6,800.0
British Guiana	70	97	114	153	140	2,289	2,343	2,183	1,856	2,107	160.2	227.3	248.9	283.9	295.0
Chile	13	79	62	78	72	3,515	2,578	2,845	2,618	2,708	45.7	203.7	176.4	204.2	195.0
Colombia	150	300	391	410	370	943	1,566	1,795	1,886	1,824	141.4	469.8	701.7	773.3	675.0
Ecuador	95	203	147	200	175	1,716	1,768	1,739	1,750	1,714	163.0	359.0	255.7	350.0	300.0
Paraguay	5	14	25	25	25	1,760	2,043	1,852	1,676	1,412	8.8	28.6	46.3	41.9	35.3
Peru	107	120	146	149	153	1,950	3,022	3,640	3,773	3,268	208.6	362.6	531.5	662.2	500.0
Surinam	37	41	47	49	60	2,081	2,490	2,706	2,435	2,542	77.0	102.1	127.2	119.3	127.1
Uruguay	13	29	32	33	41	2,992	2,855	3,250	3,500	3,105	38.9	82.8	104.0	115.5	127.3
Venezuela	12	50	83	88	88	1,042	1,100	1,145	1,136	1,023	12.5	55.0	95.0	100.0	90.0
Total	2,902	5,372	5,874	6,491	6,930	-	-	-	-	-	4,011.2	8,324.5	9,205.7	9,238.9	9,650.0
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	220	342	399	405	410	1,023	813	937	963	962	225.0	278.0	374.0	390.2	394.6
Egypt	463	732	507	388	498	3,233	3,347	2,696	2,937	2,887	1,496.8	2,450.3	1,366.7	1,139.6	1,427.5
French Morocco	-	1	5	10	12	-	700	3,400	3,150	2,083	-	0.7	17.0	31.5	25.0
Madagascar	1,207	1,431	1,668	1,725	1,750	1,157	1,176	1,350	1,310	1,429	1,396.8	1,682.5	2,252.2	2,260.0	2,500.0
Sierra Leone	346	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Total	4,396	7,111	7,535	7,532	7,761	-	-	-	-	-	5,036.6	7,880.1	7,874.1	7,711.6	8,448.7
OCEANIA															
Australia	23	31	36	35	38	4,143	4,042	3,556	4,757	4,718	95.3	125.3	128.0	166.5	179.3
Fiji	10	29	-	-	-	1,940	1,938	-	-	-	19.4	56.2	-	-	-
Total	40	95	107	108	116	-	-	-	-	-	121.7	217.2	232.0	276.5	297.3
World total 8/	161,588	174,825	187,222	189,855	197,876	-	-	-	-	-	222,564.3	222,881.1	236,711.9	253,811.5	267,210.6

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Statistics of Burma and India in the prewar period are not comparable with those of postwar years. 4/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 5/ Planted acreage. 6/ North and South Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 8/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and U.S.S.R. Postwar totals are not strictly comparable with those of prewar years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Total production in the Near East increased approximately 13 percent as compared with the year before. The acreage of Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria increased only moderately, but plentiful water for irrigation resulted in the production of very good crops.

The Western Hemisphere for the third consecutive year is harvesting a record rice crop. This results in 28 percent more rice being produced than in the immediate postwar period. The combined acreage of South America and North America represents approximately 5 percent of the world acreage in rice. A sharp increase is noted in this Hemisphere in that the more than 10 million acres in rice this year represent an increase of as much as 2 million acres over the already expanded acreage of the earlier postwar years, and are more than double the acreage in rice prior to World War II.

Increases in rice acreage are shared in South America and North America in nearly all countries where rice is grown. The largest continental area where weather was detrimental to rice production was in South America. The harvest of Brazil, the largest producer in the Western Hemisphere, is being reduced by drought in the second successive year. Acreage increased sharply because of the shortage and high prices of Brazilian rice resulting from last season's small crop, and until May, prospects appeared good for an excellent harvest. Drought in the upland rice States of Sao Paulo, Parana, and Goias, however, has reduced substantially the yields per acre. Nevertheless, because of the large increase in acreage, production is expected to exceed the poor crop of last year.

Other countries of South America where unfavorable weather has restricted the output are Colombia, Venezuela, and Chile, and to a lesser extent Argentina, Uruguay, British Guiana, and Paraguay. Declining price levels on the world market are held responsible for decreases in the rice acreage of Ecuador. Surinam maintained acreage at a high level and a large crop was harvested.

Rice acreage increased throughout the rice areas of North America. The record acreage in the United States was approximately 25 percent larger than the high level of the 1945-49 postwar period. On this area, the harvest of the highest average yield per acre of rough rice ever produced resulted in a 1953 crop substantially above the previous year's record.

Percentagewise, the greatest gain occurred in the rice production of Cuba, where acreage was 34 percent larger than in 1952, and good yields per acre were attained. The weather in the Central American and Caribbean areas generally was favorable, resulting in high yields per acre. An exception was in Costa Rica, where lack of rain cut the harvest substantially below expected yields.

The estimated rice acreage of Europe is smaller than in the year before. Only in Italy was the acreage slightly larger, and , according to official statistics, the per-acre yields were not up to the previous year's level. This resulted in a slight decline in production.

Adverse weather in the other European countries at the time of planting prevented all the intended acreage from being put into rice. In Spain and Greece the weather turned favorable for rice production, and Spain harvested a larger crop than in the preceding year. In Portugal and France, however, the yields per acre harvested were not so large as in the preceding year.

The estimate of Africa's rice production is somewhat higher than earlier estimates because of the promising outlook for the crop in Madagascar. If the prospective crop is harvested, Africa's record production this year will show an increase of 7 percent over the immediate postwar average period.

Madagascar in the last 3 years has assumed a position as Africa's largest producer of rice. Prospects are for an excellent harvest this season - as high as 11 percent over the increased production of the 2 previous years.

Although increased water supplies permitted more of Egypt's area to be planted to crops this year, water available for rice was limited and acreage was held to around 500,000 acres as compared with 730,000 acres in 1950, the last year before the rice area declined. As in previous years when water was low, the yield per acre was less than average. Rice production, however, increased 26 percent over that of the preceding season and was the largest since 1950.

In the Belgian Congo, rice production reportedly has been on the increase, the output in the 2 most recent seasons being estimated at approximately 40 percent more than in the immediate postwar period.

The largest increase in Australia's record crop now being harvested is in the Wakool-Tullakool district, where summer weather was nearly ideal for rapid growth of the crop. Experiments in rice growing are being carried on in the second year in the Northern Territory and in Western Australia. Production there now is limited to the provision of seed for future plantings.

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FR 5-54 July 19, 1954

THAILAND ANNOUNCES NEW RICE PRICE SCHEDULES

The following report on the new pricing policies of the Thai Government was prepared by Graham S. Quate, Agricultural Attache, at Bangkok. This report is the result of collaboration between Mr. Quate and other Embassy personnel at Bangkok and Dexter V. Rivenburgh, Rice Marketing Specialist of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs of Thailand on June 9 released a revised schedule of rice prices covering Government-to-Government sales for export. The prices for white rice, 10-percent broken, or better grades, remain the same as in the schedule of February 28. Adjustments made in white rice, 15-percent broken, and poorer grades, range from $4.20 to $10.38 per metric ton on white rice, and from $7.00 on small "brokens" to $16.80 on other grades of "brokens."

The new schedule for Government-to-Government sales, including taxes and export duty, but excluding gunny sacks and transportation from mills to ocean going ships, is as follows:

Whole Rice			Broken Rice		
	Dollars per M. T.	Dollars per 100 lbs.		Dollars per M. T.	Dollars per 100 lbs.
100% 1st Grade	173.60	7.87	A.1 Super	79.80	3.62
2nd "	172.20	7.81	Special	75.60	3.43
3rd "	170.80	7.75	Ordinary	71.40	3.24
5%	151.90	6.89	C.1 Special	58.80	2.67
10%	143.78	6.52	Ordinary	56.00	2.54
15%	135.38	6.14	C.3 Special	46.20	2.10
20%	124.58	5.65			
25%	122.36	5.55			

Of special interest is the fact that heaviest reductions were made in the lower grades; i.e., 20-percent and 25-percent broken white rice; A grades, or coarse brokens, and C grades or fine brokens. An exception to this policy is noted with respect to C.3 special, or very fine brokens for which there is some local demand for use as animal feed.

Local rice exporters estimate that there is now on hand in Bangkok approximately 120,000 metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds) of coarse brokens and 50,000 tons of fine brokens, the latter consisting principally of C.1 Special and C.1 Ordinary. Much of this 170,000 metric tons of broken rice is said to be infested, with infestations increasing rapidly with the advent of humid weather.

The surplus of brokens is clogging Bangkok rice mills that normally supply the bulk of export rice. In addition, the millers who have large sums of money tied up in this slow-moving rice, have difficulty in supplying exporters with the better grades which seem to be in fairly good demand.

Because of the bad condition of the stocks of broken rice, it appears that even the new official prices are too high to permit ready sale. A high portion of these stocks can be used only for animal feed.

In the following table, it is noted that the Thai Government is still hoping to secure some revenue from the sale of broken rice. It is the general opinion of the trade, however, that the estimated 170,000 tons of broken rice now on hand cannot be disposed of except at prices even lower than those announced for A and C grades.

The margin of profit accruing to the Thai Government from sales under the newly announced schedule of prices after purchases from millers can be estimated as follows:

Grade	New export price		Prices paid to millers		Government profit	
	Dollars per M.T.	Dollars per 100 lbs.	Dollars per M.T.	Dollars per 100 lbs.	Dollars per M.T.	Dollars per 100 lbs.
White Rice						
100% 1st Class	173.60	7.87	124.00	5.62	49.60	2.25
100% 2nd Class	172.20	7.81	124.00	5.62	48.20	2.19
100% 3rd Class	170.80	7.75	122.40	5.55	48.40	2.20
W.R. - 5%	151.90	6.89	118.19	5.36	33.71	1.53
W.R. - 10%	143.78	6.52	113.63	5.15	30.15	1.37
W.R. - 15%	135.38	6.14	100.34	4.55	35.04	1.59
W.R. - 20%	125.58	5.70	96.20	4.37	29.38	1.33
W.R. - 25%	121.80	5.52	93.30	4.23	28.20	1.29
Brokens						
A.1 Super	79.80	3.62	60.66	2.75	19.14	.87
A.1 Special	75.60	3.43	55.20	2.50	20.40	.93
A.1 Ordinary	71.40	3.24	53.64	2.43	17.76	.81
C.1 Special	58.80	2.67	51.16	2.32	7.64	.35
C.1 Ordinary	56.00	2.54	47.12	2.14	8.88	.40
C.3 Special	46.20	2.10	37.40	1.70	8.80	.40

The above computations are made on the basis of the official rate of exchange of 12.50 Baht for U.S. $1.00. Lately the rate of the Baht has been over 20 to the dollar.

In addition to the margin of profit resulting from the difference in export prices paid to the Rice Office and prices paid to millers, the Thai Government makes some profit on foreign exchange which is earned through the sale of export rice. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of such profits because of complicated procedures involved in the export of rice and in the use of different foreign exchange rates of the Baht.

Briefly, the usual procedure followed in order to export rice is (1) The millers make statements to the Thai Rice Office declaring the amounts of milled rice they have available for export; (2) Exporters secure rice-export permits from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, advise the Rice Office of their contract orders for rice exports, and in turn receive delivery orders which authorize the millers to deliver the stated quantities of rice to the exporter; (3) The exporters then pay to the Thai Government, through foreign banking channels, the U. S. dollars, or Pounds Sterling, required to cover their export shipments; such payment being based on official export prices for Government-to-Government contracts as listed above; (4) The Bank of Thailand delivers to the Ministry of Economic Affairs a sum in bahts which is equivalent to the official value of rice exported on each transaction, with the conversion from dollars to bahts made at the rate of 12.50 bahts for 1 dollar, or 35 bahts for 1 £ Sterling; (5) The Rice Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs pays the miller for rice delivered to exporters; such payment being made at the official price to millers which is somewhat less than the official export price. The difference between the price to millers and the export price results in a profit which now ranges from a high of 40 percent on first-class 100-percent rice to a low of about 15-percent on C.1 special brokens.

Theoretically, the Bank of Thailand makes a profit on the exchange of foreign currencies earned from sale of rice exported which is equivalent to the difference in official rates of exchange and open market rates. As of June 9, when new rice export prices became effective, the U. S. dollar was selling at bahts 21.80 on the open market, as against the official rate of bahts 12.50 per dollar.

However, the Thai Government does not realize a profit on all foreign currency earned from the sale of rice. Some of these earnings are used for purchases abroad. Thai students in foreign countries are permitted to buy £ sterling and dollars at the low official rate, and foreign exchange may be purchased at preferred rates to cover some importations. For example, U. S. dollars may be purchased at the rate of bahts 16.07 to the dollar to pay for importation of petroleum products, certain types of textiles, medicines and preserved milk.

The official export-rice prices quoted herein apply to rice delivered by millers for export under Government-to-Government contracts. On non-Government shipments, or commercial transactions, the official price on white rice is increased by a premium charge as shown by the following table:

Grade	Premium
White Rice 100%	U. S. $ 15.00 per metric ton
" " 5%	15.00 " " "
" " 10%	15.00 " " "
" " 15%	10.00 " " "
" " 20%	5.00 " " "
" " 25%	

At the present time, no premiums are charged on A.1 and C.1 broken rice, or on glutinous rice. Prior to April 29, 1954, premium charges on white rice were at a flat rate of $25.00 per metric ton; with premium on A and C brokens being at the rate of $10.00 and $7.00, respectively.

In computing f.o.b. prices for Thai rice (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 5, 1954), it should be noted that official prices are ex-mill and that they include tax and export duty, but do not include costs of gunny bags and transportation from mill to ship.

Bagging and f.o.b. charges are estimated to be about as follows for each metric ton:

Gunny bags	Bahts 70.00 ($5.60)
Loading at Bangkok	U.S. $ 6.55
Loading at Kohsuchang	U.S. $ 7.55

In addition to the price reductions made on June 9, the Ministry of Economic Affairs granted other concessions during April and May to stimulate movement of export rice. These inducements are: (1) The requirement that lighterage of export rice be arranged by the Government at premium prices was dropped; (2) Prices charged by the Thai Government for gunny bags were reduced; and (3) millers were permitted to sell 1 ton of rice for commercial export (i.e. non-Government transaction) for every 4 tons of contract grades delivered for shipment on Government-to-Government agreements. Formerly millers were permitted 1 ton of so-called "free" rice for every 5 tons delivered on Government-to-Government contracts.

According to preliminary estimates made by the local rice trade, Thai rice exports for May amounted to about 80,000 metric tons, bringing total exports for the first 5 months of 1954 to approximately 423,000 metric tons. This leaves about 1,280,000 tons to be moved during the remaining 7 months of 1954. If Bangkok warehouses are to be cleared by the end of this year, rice exports must be at the rate of about 180,000 tons per month from June through December. It is likely that this cannot be achieved unless additional measures are taken. to move the large surplus stocks of broken rice now on hand. Although present broken stocks constitute only about 10-percent of the total amount of export rice available in 1954, such stocks are a serious hindrance to the export trade. Poor-quality brokens are occupying warehouse space that is needed for the handling of new-crop paddy, and many millers are reported on the verge of bankruptcy because of their inability to recover investments tied up in unsalable and deteriorating stocks of broken rice.

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FR 6-54 July 26, 1954

WORLD RICE TRADE DOWN IN 1953

International trade in rice in 1953 dropped 10 percent as compared with the year before, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total exports, including reexports, in terms of milled rice totaled 10,090 million pounds as compared with 11,090 million pounds in 1952. This decline occurred despite the fact that exportable supplies at the beginning of 1953 were the largest since World War II.

Increased rice production in some large importing areas and increased imports of other grains because of high prices of rice were factors that effected a decrease in the total rice trade. World rice exports during 1953 were just one-half the volume exported prior to World War II (average 1936-40). As a result of the war, international trade in rice dropped to a low level of around 20 percent of the prewar trade. Then in every year from 1946 until 1952 world trade in rice continued to recover.

Exporting countries: Rice exports decreased in all major areas except North America and Oceania, where gains were only slight. Several major producing countries decreased exports, while minor countries continued to increase the amount exported.

Despite the decline in the rice trade of the principal rice-exporting countries of the Far East, exports from Asia in 1953 comprised 65 percent of the world trade in rice. Nevertheless, total rice exports of the surplus countries of the Far East continued a downward trend in the third successive year. This occurred in Thailand and Indochina, whereas in Burma, although the exports of 1952 exceeded those of 1951, exports in 1953 were well below both of those years. Indochina ranks far below its prewar position as sometimes the second largest world exporter of rice, vying with Thailand, but now exporting only 14 percent of the prewar level.

Thailand and Burma together in 1953 exported approximately one-half of the total world rice trade. To illustrate the trend in the rice trade of the Far East, the total exports of these 2 countries in the prewar average period (1936-40) amounted in rounded numbers to 9,400 million pounds; in the 5 years following the war (1946-50) they averaged 4,100 million pounds, or less than one-half the former level, and total imports in 1951, 1952, and 1953 were 6,200 million pounds, 6,100 million pounds, and 5,100 million pounds, respectively. The total volume exported by Thailand and Burma in 1951 was the largest in postwar years.

Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1946-50, annual 1951-53

Continent and country	Average 1946-50		1951		1952 1/		1953 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA:								
British Honduras	-	2,644	-	3,045	-	2,003	-	2,377
Canada	1,026	42,747	25,000	92,540	8,885	53,429	100	61,895
Costa Rica	626	1,936	353	8	2/	8	3,344	1
El Salvador	3,598	108	0	4,095	66	585	0	560
Guatemala	279	856	2/	2,680	2/	92	2,451	-
Honduras 3/	2,294	466	354	85	85	5	-	-
Mexico	47,314	1,560	1,769	11	4,418	90	2	11
Nicaragua	10,643	2/	18,403	2/	11,087	19	75,000	-
Panama Republic	4	6,779	1,425	7,644	1,367	6,881	-	0
Panama Canal Zone	-	3,968	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	962,169	3,170	1,081,576	75,743	1,803,896	20,261	1,750,265	21,986
Bahamas	-	2,647	-	3,696	-	-2,688	-	3,000
Barbados	-	16,330	-	17,696	-	16,912	-	23,300
Bermuda	-	529	-	441	-	441	-	-
Cuba	1	540,796	0	640,842	-	466,400	-	557,700
Curacao	-	5,498	-	7,308	-	6,393	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,187	1,776	5	2,572	1	-	1,588	5
Guadeloupe	88	12,165	-	11,909	-	18,501	-	-
Haiti 4/	824	442	3	195	-	422	-	184
Jamaica	-	16,486	-	44,128	-	55,115	-	50,000
Other Br. West Indies	-	11,440	-	11,000	-	11,000	-	13,500
Martinique	-	5,388	-	6,248	-	6,402	-	5/ 3,732
Trinidad and Tobago	-	26,847	131	32,722	141	31,393	25	43,976
Total	1,031,053	704,578	1,129,019	968,608	1,829,946	703,040	1,833,025	807,995
EUROPE:								
Austria	7	9,735	-	47,536	-	50,279	-	55,545
Canary Islands	-	5,071	-	11,464	-	13,007	-	-
Belgium	603	47,354	26,215	108,733	14,804	50,234	16,299	60,144
Denmark	0	2,030	6	8,663	162	18,292	17	14,415
Finland	0	3,441	0	15,713	-	21,891	17	15,079
France	1,001	78,731	1,953	171,775	5,726	69,281	19,705	67,807
Germany	-	88,967	0	193,716	3,570	129,118	3,814	204,939
Greece	-	29,596	-	49,843	1,593	9,538	45,985	1,531
Iceland	-	1,064	-	1,223	-	1,200	-	1,200
Ireland	-	3,113	-	5,702	-	5,807	-	6,273
Italy	182,919	746	491,632	27	607,134	2	536,767	4
Malta	-	1,463	-	1,984	-	1,323	-	-
Netherlands	11,906	52,742	87,313	169,494	41,539	62,337	60,653	88,590
Norway	0	3,395	0	6,884	0	1,102	0	13,131
Portugal	4,394	18,066	8	2,539	49,273	2,343	-	1,415
Spain	15,450	1,448	17,797	122	146,258	28	136,427	-
Sweden	82	11,496	2/	23,922	186	12,430	-	21,321
Switzerland	40	47,191	34	32,953	13,139	25,664	50	53,177
United Kingdom	2,510	73,030	-	158,100	-	105,955	-	108,571
Yugoslavia	-	2,109	-	5,512	-	4,278	-	-
Other countries	88	16,217	11,023	15,500	25,220	32,500	70,000	17,000
Total	219,000	497,005	635,981	1,031,405	908,604	616,609	889,734	747,642

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ASIA:								
Aden	5,600	11,067	-	-	7,716	11,684	-	-
Cyprus	-	3,946	-	4,771	-	3,031	-	6,217
Iran	46,281	111	46,076	220	31,548	2/	182,300	-
Iraq	5,201	3,244	19,539	2	4,134	2/	2,798	-
Israel and Palestine	-	6/ 12,122	-	12,059	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	11,244	-	11,905	-	19,180	-	-
Lebanon	1,537	19,738	0	22,487	22	8,598	-	-
Syria			2,643	18,133	0	18,289	-	15,500
Saudi Arabia	-	37,543	-	88,625	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4	447	1	116	0	1,159	21,341	1,500
Total Near East 7/	58,623	139,462	74,259	209,818	43,420	189,041	214,439	193,317
North Borneo	-	19,260	-	34,944	-	31,696	-	81,536
Brunei	-	4,563	-	7,088	-	11,989	-	
Sarawak	-	37,769	-	71,454	-	63,291	-	
Burma	2,147,120	-	2,796,387	-	2,923,522	-	2,180,665	-
Ceylon	1,812	810,906	2,485	886,437	1,269	894,433	5,100	904,185
China	2,814	501,306	150,000	45,000	400,000	-	650,000	-
French India	-	12,994	-	25,834	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	17,240	284,834	16,755	408,512	828	521,990	16,660	687,582
India 8/	860	1,244,174	-	1,677,760	-	1,617,280	-	425,600
Indochina	247,261	83	725,551	-	496,789	-	450,000	-
Indonesia	1,458	433,462	-	1,009,202	-	1,674,361	-	789,441
Japan	-	386,485	10,710	1,761,072	-	2,197,486	-	2,330,262
Korea	39,526	50,782	-	270,000	-	430,000	-	550,000
Macao	9,735	56,074	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaya	21,951	810,577	163,550	1,281,150	214,932	1,162,460	97,140	1,204,517
Pakistan	6/ 47,264	6/ 51,221	9/ 339,302	-	9/ 181,635	-	9/ 132,845	-
Philippine Islands	44,496	237,105	0	286,265	2	139,159	9,116	0
Portuguese India	-	22,355	-	30,203	-	17,637	-	-
Ryukyu Islands	-	6/ 75,728	-	119,489	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	50,524	25,126	227,074	-	232,043	-	130,938	11,023
Thailand	1,919,197	-	3,429,388	-	3,148,169	-	2,945,828	-
Total Far East 7/	4,551,258	5,116,854	7,870,702	8,023,510	7,608,689	9,000,882	6,627,792	7,256.246
Total Asia	4,609,881	5,256,316	7,944,961	8,233,328	7,652,109	9,189,923	6,842,231	7,449,563
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina	6/ 5,212	6/ 129	354	0	5,349	0	-	-
Bolivia	-	17,569	-	21,466	-	23,529	-	18,754
Brazil	321,078	-	363,219	-	378,764	-	6,144	20,890
British Guiana	51,496	-	67,364	-	61,992	-	88,032	-
Chile	25,854	-	3,804	137	11	8,959	12,389	7,814
Colombia	3,718	5,352	0	16,300	25,670	0	18,469	8
Ecuador	125,520	-	15,267	-	124,607	-	93,650	-
French Guiana	-	1,636	-	1,715	-	1,845	-	-
Paraguay	227	178	661	220	0	0	10,000	0
Peru	0	15,051	0	58,874	0	31,580	53,000	0
Surinam	10,132	2/	8,079	2/	19,252	2/	16,411	2/
Uruguay	12,266	113	23,164	-	28,146	-	33,347	-
Venezuela	-	52,007	-	53,954	-	5,515	-	14,650
Total	555,503	92,035	481,912	152,666	643,791	71,428	346,442	63,816

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AFRICA:								
Algeria	275	6,889	944	11,106	609	8,344	-	10,141
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	181	8,876	334	4,828	0	5,344	-	3,086
Belgian Congo	7,247	1,582	4,421	61	884	-	2,127	-
Kenya	162	6,402	812	16,032	186	11,201	-	-
Uganda			0	5,515	0	1,962	-	-
Tanganyika	4,786	1,320	686	1,005	750	2,726	-	-
Zanzibar	37	3,917	1,684	35,682	1,984	13,889	-	-
British Somaliland	-	2,822	-	4,189	-	4,189	-	-
Gambia	-	3,562	-	8,624	-	11,312	-	-
Sierra Leone	88	23	195	2,428	670	-	1,485	-
Cape Verde Islands	-	1,395	-	1,182	-	994	-	-
Egypt	548,243	27	692,245	103	35,290	97	1,361	88
French Cameroons	-	3,015	-	14,837	-	6,354	-	11,129
French Equatorial Africa	-	3,912	-	7,939	-	4,799	-	2,806
French Morocco	-	4,810	339	4,389	3,930	553	-	1,296
French Somaliland	-	1,555	-	3,086	-	1,984	-	-
French West Africa	-	75,083	-	133,361	-	120,140	-	161,255
French Togoland	-	2	-	1,537	-	1,455	-	789
Gold Coast	-	5,612	-	10,451	-	3,764	-	-
Liberia	-	3,132	-	6,614	-	11,693	-	4,480
Libya: Tripolitania	-	4,116	-	-	-	4,947	-	-
Madagascar	3,688	6,006	3,428	216	89,506	1	99,172	2/
Mauritius	375	65,265	-	94,721	-	91,978	-	72,752
Mozambique	3,031	24	954	0	5,010	0	-	-
Nigeria	252	27	123	3,231	318	198	421	48
Angola	10,088	47	6,930	9	18,592	-	4,114	-
Portuguese Guinea	3,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	3,974	-	4,672	-	4,625	-	-
Reunion	-	33,668	-	66,841	-	44,304	-	61,028
Seychelles Islands	-	2,426	-	5,527	-	5,297	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	181	2,020	218	3,557	91	2,947	-	-
South West Africa	-	290	-	-	-	662	-	-
Spanish Guinea	-	4,982	-	4,630	-	6,173	-	-
Spanish Morocco	-	4,785	-	1,323	-	1,102	-	-
Tunisia	-	1,420	-	3,527	-	661	-	-
Union of South Africa	707	27,731	337	1,280	882	63,147	-	2,840
Total 7/	583,349	299,265	717,190	482,036	163,152	447,712	115,330	438,688
OCEANIA:								
Australia 3/	61,257	146	56,354	2	53,495	230	65,000	-
New Guinea	-	12,302	-	21,164	-	16,535	-	-
British Solomon Islands	-	2,008	-	3,527	-	3,086	-	-
Fiji	-	675	-	1,232	-	2,240	-	-
French Oceania	-	1,996	-	3,084	-	3,360	-	-
Gilbert and Ellice Isls.	-	705	-	1,102	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	4,739	-	5,220	-	5,926	-	5,022
New Hebrides	-	2,249	-	2,577	-	4,570	-	2,899
New Zealand	2	3,151	40	4,535	-	5,691	-	6,170
Pacific Isls.(U.S.Trust)	-	2,297	-	1,984	-	2,205	-	-
Western Samoa	-	669	-	939	-	1,460	-	-
Papua	-	5,512	-	8,598	-	10,803	-	-
Total	61,259	36,449	56,394	53,964	53,495	57,206	65,000	57,091
World total 7/	7,060,045	6,885,648	10,965,457	10,922,007	11,251,097	11,085,918	10,091,762	9,564,795

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ July-June. 4/ October-September. 5/ January-November. 6/ Less than 5-year average. 7/ Including countries not shown. 8/ Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. 9/ May-April.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of United States Foreign Service officers. Includes milled, broken, semimilled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled. Exports include reexports.

Rice exports from China in 1953 are estimated at 650 million pounds, in accordance with the rice-rubber agreement with Ceylon, and Pakistan and Taiwan exported around 130 million pounds each. In the Near East, Iran's rice exports were the largest in several years, and, as a result of increased production, Turkey exported a significant volume.

The Continent having the second largest rice exports was North America, with 11 percent of the 1953 world trade. The United States, again the third largest exporter, was the leading country, and exports increased in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Slightly decreased rice exports in Europe as compared with 1952 are attributed to smaller shipments in the principal exporting countries, as Italy, Spain and Portugal. On the other hand, as a result of expanded production, Greece for the first time exported a relatively large amount. In addition, rice reexports of importing countries generally showed an increase over the preceding year.

Total rice exports in South America were down primarily because of reduced supplies of the country usually having the largest exports. Short supplies in Brazil, because of a poor crop, resulted actually in more rice being imported than was exported. Exports declined also in Ecuador, Surinam, and Colombia. Some countries, however, increased rice exports, as Peru, British Guiana, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. A further decline in the rice exports of Egypt again reduced the total exports of Africa, despite the fact that exports from Madagascar continued to rise.

Importing countries: Rice imports into the countries of the Far East in 1953 showed a decline of 1,740 million pounds, or 19 percent, as compared with those of the year before. This drop was primarily in the rice imports of India and Indonesia. Japan, again the world's largest importer of rice, increased imports, and more rice was taken also in Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Korea.

European countries increased imports, as Austria, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Rice imports into the Near East are estimated to be larger than in 1952, while those of Africa show a slight decline.

Imports into the deficit countries of North America increased in Cuba, Canada, and some of the British West Indies. Otherwise, the importing countries of Central America and South America showed a continuing tendency toward self-sufficiency and increasing exports.

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FR 7-54

November 15, 1954

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION LESS IN 1954-55

World[1] rice production in 1954-55 (August-July) is forecast at 2 percent less than in the year before in the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The total crop being harvested and to be harvested is estimated at 262.3 billion pounds of rough rice compared with 268.8 billion pounds in the preceding year, and with 229 billion pounds in the postwar average (1945-46/49-50) period.

The indicated decrease of 2 percent from last season is almost entirely in the rice crops of Asia, which this year accounts for 88 percent of the world harvest, excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union. Record harvests, however, are in prospect in all other world areas, with the possible exception of Oceania.

Larger than average crops are being harvested in the Northern Hemisphere. North American crops either exceed or equal the high level of a year earlier in all countries, except Nicaragua. The United States has the largest gain in volume as a result of a 12-percent increase in acreage and record yields per acre. The United States crop is 18 percent larger than the previous record made in 1953.

Prolonged rains in Cuba prevented the planting of a part of the increase in area intended to be seeded in rice. Plans include the planting of this acreage in rice at the time the second crop is to be planted in February 1955. Since the per acre yields of the spring crop usually are lower than those of the November harvest, however, it appears that the total rice production may not be so large as indicated earlier and only slightly more than in 1953-54.

Mexico's acreage in rice exceeds the reduced plantings of the year before, and the crop is expected to be the largest in several years. Rice acreage in the Dominican Republic is reported to have increased at least 10 percent. Panama planted an acreage even larger than the sharp gain of the preceding year, and yields per acre are expected to be as high as in 1953-54.

The rice acreage of Europe, excluding the Balkan countries, increased 4 percent, but production is forecast at only slightly larger than in a year earlier. Crop losses in Spain reduced prospects for a record harvest.

1/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1945-46/49-50, annual 1951-52 to 1954-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 2/	1954-55 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 2/	1954-55 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 2/	1954-55 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
British Honduras	3	2	2	2	-	1,133	1,600	1,650	1,650	-	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	-
Costa Rica	41	57	71	79	-	1,078	1,321	1,268	808	-	44.2	75.3	90.0	63.8	-
El Salvador	41	40	43	52	52	1,402	1,432	1,388	1,462	1,500	57.5	57.3	59.7	76.0	78.0
Guatemala	17	21	19	25	-	971	1,190	1,142	1,200	-	16.5	25.0	21.7	30.0	-
Honduras	31	28	27	30	32	735	714	907	833	781	22.8	20.0	24.5	25.0	25.0
Mexico	190	257	204	193	205	1,731	1,278	1,632	1,713	1,707	328.9	328.5	332.9	330.7	350.0
Nicaragua	28	31	50	78	-	1,286	1,384	1,654	960	-	36.0	42.9	82.7	74.9	-
Panama	124	162	169	196	200	1,169	1,168	1,211	1,249	1,250	145.0	189.2	204.7	244.8	250.0
United States	1,690	1,967	1,965	2,135	2,392	2,099	2,328	2,448	2,460	2,582	3,547.9	4,579.7	4,810.7	5,252.9	6,175.5
Cuba	114	145	156	209	225	1,075	1,772	1,776	1,794	1,711	122.6	257.0	277.0	375.0	385.0
Dominican Republic	100	113	133	135	150	1,207	1,265	1,203	1,274	1,200	120.7	143.0	160.0	172.0	180.0
Total	2,478	2,914	2,937	3,239	3,523	-	-	-	-	-	4,571.7	5,859.6	6,214.0	6,820.4	7,792.0
EUROPE															
France	7	40	49	48	47	2,586	3,582	4,045	3,169	3,191	18.1	143.3	198.2	152.1	150.0
Greece	9	48	53	44	57	2,167	2,573	3,119	3,295	3,333	19.5	123.5	165.3	145.0	190.0
Italy	305	400	430	433	445	4,357	4,500	4,767	4,711	4,652	1,328.9	1,800.0	2,050.0	2,040.0	2,070.0
Portugal	53	77	85	81	87	3,013	4,045	3,647	3,520	3,621	159.7	311.5	310.0	285.1	315.0
Spain	129	151	159	157	158	4,358	4,305	4,560	5,478	5,063	562.2	650.0	725.0	860.0	800.0
Total countries shown	510	723	783	770	802	-	-	-	-	-	2,098.3	3,044.7	3,465.1	3,501.2	3,543.0
Other Europe	49	109	134	155	189	-	-	-	-	-	103.2	235.0	260.0	330.0	370.0
Total Europe	559	832	917	925	991	-	-	-	-	-	2,201.5	3,279.7	3,725.1	3,831.2	3,913.0
ASIA															
Iran	544	476	544	618	700	1,598	1,653	1,708	1,780	1,786	869.3	787.0	929.0	1,100.0	1,250.0
Iraq	643	520	525	530	625	993	1,096	1,143	1,189	1,256	638.4	570.0	600.0	630.0	785.0
Syria	19	7	7	13	15	2,263	1,714	2,614	2,746	2,667	43.0	12.0	18.3	35.7	40.0
Turkey	56	74	121	124	124	2,452	2,908	2,598	2,883	2,903	137.3	215.2	314.4	357.5	360.0
Burma	12,200	9,620	10,080	10,070	10,300	1,414	1,420	1,444	1,357	1,350	17,248.0	13,664.0	14,560.0	13,664.0	13,900.0
Ceylon	950	1,010	990	1,050	1,060	1,053	1,188	1,071	1,190	1,151	1,000.0	1,200.0	1,060.0	1,250.0	1,220.0
India	71,500	73,665	74,500	77,000	74,500	1,063	1,018	1,128	1,188	1,141	76,000.0	75,000.0	84,000.0	91,500.0	85,000.0
Indochina 3/	12,060	12,600	13,000	13,500	-	987	1,016	1,008	992	-	11,900.0	12,800.0	13,100.0	13,400.0	-
Indonesia	15,070	15,629	16,234	16,852	17,200	1,281	1,393	1,420	1,429	1,395	19,300.0	21,775.0	23,060.0	24,081.0	24,000.0
Japan	7,100	7,423	7,422	7,367	7,500	3,484	3,338	3,663	3,066	3,440	24,734.5	24,774.3	27.188.5	22,590.2	25,800.0
Korea	2,676	2,262	2,280	2,750	2,750	2,211	2,493	2,807	2,727	2,618	5,916.4	5,640.0	6,400.0	7,500.0	7,200.0
Malaya	831	799	825	835	835	1,362	1,518	1,901	1,737	1,677	1,132.1	1,212.7	1,568.2	1,450.0	1,400.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Pakistan	21,601	22,481	23,016	24,535	22,700	1,245	1,159	1,190	1,255	1,251	26,891.9	26,046.4	27,398.4	30,800.0	28,400.0
Philippine Islands	4,909	6,388	6,550	6,600	6,400	992	977	1,058	1,063	1,083	4,872.0	6,238.7	6,931.4	7,015.0	6,930.0
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,638	1,955	1,931	2,015	1,990	1,829	2,270	2,339	2,494	2,462	2,996.7	4,438.4	4,517.5	5,025.0	4,900.0
Thailand	10,214	14,174	12,677	14,562	14,200	1,173	1,139	1,148	1,242	1,197	11,978.4	16,148.6	14,555.0	18,090.0	17,000.0
Total 4/	162,925	169,898	171,643	179,374	174,600	-	-	-	-	-	206,484.1	211,220.1	227,087.1	239,363.8	231,045.4
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	102	139	151	162	-	2,674	2,758	2,837	2,926	-	272.7	383.4	428.4	474.0	-
Brazil	4,290	4,628	4,900	5,400	-	1,423	1,396	1,286	1,278	-	6,105.7	6,461.9	6,300.0	6,900.0	-
British Guiana	97	114	153	140	-	2,343	2,183	1,856	2,107	-	227.3	248.9	283.9	295.0	-
Chile	79	62	78	72	-	2,578	2,845	2,618	2,708	-	203.7	176.4	204.2	195.0	-
Colombia	300	391	410	370	420	1,566	1,795	1,886	1,824	1,833	469.8	701.7	773.3	675.0	770.0
Ecuador	203	147	200	175	-	1,768	1,739	1,750	1,714	-	359.0	255.7	350.0	300.0	-
Paraguay	14	25	25	25	-	2,043	1,852	1,676	1,412	-	28.6	46.3	41.9	35.3	-
Peru	120	146	149	153	-	3,022	3,640	3,773	2,941	-	362.6	531.5	562.2	450.0	-
Surinam	41	47	49	50	-	2,490	2,706	2,435	2,542	-	102.1	127.2	119.3	127.1	-
Uruguay	29	32	33	41	-	2,855	3,250	3,500	3,105	-	82.8	104.0	115.5	127.3	-
Venezuela	50	83	88	88	100	1,100	1,145	1,136	1,023	1,200	55.0	95.0	100.0	90.0	120.0
Total	5,372	5,874	6,291	6,737	6,925	-	-	-	-	-	8,324.5	9,205.7	9,338.9	9,744.0	10,435.3
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	342	402	406	410	-	813	930	958	962	-	278.0	374.0	389.0	394.6	-
Egypt	732	507	388	439	520	3,347	2,696	2,937	3,274	3,462	2,450.3	1,366.7	1,139.6	1,437.5	1,800.0
French Morocco	1	5	9	16	16	700	3,400	3,500	3,994	3,562	0.7	17.0	31.5	63.9	57.0
Madagascar	1,431	1,668	1,725	1,750	-	1,176	1,350	1,310	1,429	-	1,682.5	2,252.2	2,260.0	2,500.0	-
Total	7,315	7,759	7,793	7,956	8,016	-	-	-	-	-	8,013.0	8,151.0	8,009.3	8,751.0	8,882.0
OCEANIA															
Australia	31	36	35	40	-	4,042	3,556	4,757	4,500	-	125.3	128.0	166.5	180.0	-
Fiji	32	35	36	-	-	1,609	1,563	1,725	-	-	51.5	54.7	62.1	-	-
Total	98	107	107	114	110	-	-	-	-	-	212.5	221.7	268.6	281.0	257.0
World total 4/	178,747	187,384	189,688	198,345	194,165	-	-	-	-	-	229,807.3	237,937.8	254,643.0	268,791.4	262,324.7

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 4/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

On the other hand, improved weather in Italy toward the end of the season may result in a crop exceeding earlier expectations.

Availability of water supplies in Egypt this season permitted the planting of the largest acreage in 4 years, and above-average yields are being harvested. The rice crop increased 25 percent over that of a year ago. Despite this gain, production is only about 75 percent of the postwar (1945-46/49-50) level. Iran and Iraq put more acreage in rice this year and both countries are harvesting bumper crops. Turkey is believed to have approximately the same acreage in rice and slightly higher yields.

Growing conditions in Japan turned favorable in the last part of the season and a record acreage was harvested. The crop was much better than expected in mid-season when cool weather and typhoon damage presented conditions somewhat like those which lowered the yields sharply in 1953.

Korea reportedly had about the same area in rice as in 1953. Although weather was favorable for growing, yields are reported to be somewhat below those of last year. This results in a near-record crop.

Sufficient information is not available with respect to the rice crop of Communist China to determine the extent of acreage lost in the August floods. It is believed, however, that the rice acreage was reduced considerably, and that crop losses were heavy.

Main rice crop of southern Asia: Smaller harvests than last year are expected in most of the countries of the Far East where the crop is now growing and will be harvested principally in December. The largest reduction may be expected in India and Pakistan where floods reduced the planted acreage. This situation was completely reversed from that of a year earlier when favorable weather in those countries at planting time permitted the seeding of a maximum acreage.

Burma's acreage planted is reported to be smaller than in 1953-54, but the extent of damaged area is less, which results in a slightly larger acreage harvested. Because of dry weather in some districts, the yields per acre are expected to be about the same as the below-average yields of the year before.

Although Thailand's acreage planted was indicated to be about the same as in the preceding year, drought in the northwest and northeast is believed to have resulted in a smaller harvested acreage. With average crops in the main central growing area, and good yields in the south, however, early indications are that Thailand may harvest about an average yield per acre for the country. In Indochina, a smaller acreage is reported to have been planted in rice.

Ceylon is continuing to put into operation projects to increase rice acreage. The fall crop of 1954 was good and if above-average yields are realized in the spring crop (February), production would be higher than presently indicated.

Southern Hemisphere: Rice acreage in South America is continuing to increase, especially in Venezuela, Colombia, and Argentina. Brazil's acreage is expected to show a moderate gain, and the harvesting of average yields per acre would result in a 7-percent increase compared with the reduced crop of 1953-54. Rice is only now being planted in the southern countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

Surplus countries: Present prospects indicate that the total rice production of the world's surplus countries will be slightly less than in 1953-54. Declines in the surplus countries of Asia are partially offset by gains in the Western Hemisphere, Middle East and Africa. Total 1954-55 production in the rice surplus countries of the Far East--Thailand, Burma, Indochina, Taiwan, Korea and Pakistan--adds to 83,400 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 88,500 million pounds in the preceding year (25.7 million metric tons of milled rice compared with 27.3 million tons).

The largest increase in rice production in the surplus countries of the world is in the United States, where the harvest is 600 million pounds of rough rice (180,000 metric tons milled) larger than last year. 1/ Brazil could have a crop amounting to 500 million pounds rough (150,000 metric tons milled) more than in 1953-54 if average yields per acre are harvested.

Rice production in the surplus countries of the Middle East and Africa--Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt and Madagascar--is estimated to be approximately 500 million pounds rough (150,000 metric tons milled) larger than in 1953. Total exportable supplies of Europe are expected to be not greatly different from the year before.

1/ The United States crop report of November 10, 1954, places the 1954 crop at 5,853.4 million pounds of rough rice, a downward revision of 322.1 million pounds from the October 10 crop estimate of 6,175.5 million pounds.